Out of 4,257 Inam villages in Mysore, Gulbarga and Bangalore Divisions, 4,242 Inam villages have been so far vested in Government leaving a balance of 15 Inam villages to be vested.

The details of the Inam villages vested/to be vested are as follows:—

		No. of Inams villages	Vested	To be Vested
1. Mysore Division	...	641	635	6
2. Bangalore Division	...	1,465	1,456	9
3. Gulbarga Division	...	2,151	2,151	...
		4,257	4,242	15

LAND DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Land Development is closely connected with agriculture. It is of paramount importance that the Land Records should be brought up-to-date. Three Schemes under Land Development are included under Third Five Year Plan, *viz.*, prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings, Cadastral Survey of Inam Villages and the Record of Rights and Agricultural Statistics.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

The Scheme of Consolidation of Holdings is in force in the four Districts of Belgaum Division and in one District of Gulbarga Division. It is not in force in the other areas of the State. The Scheme is eligible for Central assistance to the extent of 25 per cent of the gross expenditure. The object of the scheme is to bring together scattered holdings into compact blocks and thereby increase agricultural production. Consolidation is a direct method of curing evils of fragmentation. A provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been made during the year 1963-64 for consolidating 1,05,000 acres of land. An outlay of Rs. 3.36 lakhs is proposed for consolidating 2.20 lakhs of acres for 1964-65. The scheme has been enforced in respect of 637 villages covering an area of 13.891 lakhs of acres up to September 1963 since the inception of the scheme.

CADASTRAL SURVEY OF INAM VILLAGES.

There were 2,103 Inam Villages in the Old Mysore area. Out of them, 1,792 villages have been surveyed and 1,232 villages have been settled up to the end of March 1963. From 1st April 1963 up to the end of November 1963, 113 villages have been surveyed and 17 villages have been settled, leaving a balance of 398 villages for Survey and 854 for Hissa Survey and Settlement. In order to get this item of work completed expeditiously in the interest of Revenue to the State, this item has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. The work is

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

expected to be completed by the end of the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

RECORD OF RIGHTS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

This scheme is essential for estimating the production of agricultural crops and it is also necessary in connection with the administration or enforcement of Land Reforms measure. This work has been taken up in the State and the Scheme has been included under the Third Five Year Plan. From 1st April 1963 up to the end of September 196 , 58,323 hissas have been measured. The work is expected to be completed by the end of the second year of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

ABOLITION OF MYSORE HEREDITARY VILLAGE OFFICES.

The Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961 abolishing all posts of village officers such as Shanbhogues, Patels and Inferior Village Servants as passed by the Mysore Legislature could not be brought into force from 1st February 1963 as originally contemplated as some Shanbhogues filed a writ petition before the High Court and a stay order was issued by the High Court. The High Court pronounced the Judgement in these cases on the 9th December 1963. They held that the Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961 promulgated by the State Government was constitutional and was not discriminatory.

But on a petition from some of the aggrieved Village Officers, the High Court have given leave to the Petitioners, to appeal to the Supreme Court. The High Court have issued a direction that the applicants shall not be displaced from their posts for a period of one month from 1 th December 1963 This period was extended by the Supreme Court before whom the Petitioners have gone in appeal. The decision of the Supreme Court is awaited.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS

RECLASSIFICATION.

The Reclassification operations, *i.e.*, conversion of dry into wet, wet into garden and dry into garden, etc., were taken up from 1957 on an intensive scale as a part of the Revision Settlement work in order to augment the Land Revenue of the State. Reclassification work has been completed in respect of 66 Taluks in the Old Mysore area excluding Bellary District and Kollegal Taluk and the work in the remaining 16 Taluks is expected to be completed by the end of December 1964.

REVISION SETTLEMENT.

All the Taluks in the State except 7 Taluks of South Kanara and 3 Taluks of Raichur District are overdue for Revision Settlement. The seven taluks of South Kanara District become due for revision settlement in 1964-65 and the three Taluks of Raichur District in 1973. The

State has been divided into 38 zones and Settlement enquiries have been completed in 33 zones and are in progress in the remaining 5 zones. The work is expected to be completed in all the Zones by the end of February 1964. A substantial increase in revenue to Government is expected from the Revision Settlement after the proposed revised rates are given effect to.

CITY SURVEY

The important Towns in Belgaum Division were surveyed under the City Survey System and are now under maintenance. It is necessary to take up the City Survey of Bangalore City and other cities and some important towns. A scheme for the introduction of the City Survey in Bangalore City as recommended by the Metropolitan Planning Board constituted by the Government in connection with the preparations of a Master Plan for Bangalore City, is under the consideration of Government. This scheme will be taken on hand soon. City Survey will be introduced in the other larger Towns and Cities as early as possible according to a phased programme which will be drawn up after the new Land Revenue Act is brought into force.

STAMPS AND REGISTRATION

The General set-up of administration of the Department of Stamps and Registration was common among the 4 integrating States, *viz.*, old Mysore Area, Bombay–Karnatak area, Hyderabad Area and Coorg while, Madras had a different administrative set-up. A uniform Law applicable to the entire State was introduced in the early part of the year 1957, so as to secure a uniform pattern of administration throughout the State.

Under the Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1962 the rate of Stamp Duty leviable was increased by 50 per cent with effect from 1st October 1962 with a view to augmenting the resources of the State. There has been an increase of revenue to an extent of Rs. 48 lakhs from this source. Similarly, a uniform table of rates of Registration fee for the entire State of Mysore was introduced with effect from 2nd January 1963. Increase in revenue to the e tent of about Rs. 5.00 lakhs is anticipated as a consequence of such revision.

FOOD DEPARTMENT

Five thousand tonnes of rice were allotted to the State by the Government of India for the year 1963. This rice was distributed through fair price shops in the scarcity affected areas of the State and in the Project areas. No allotment has been given by the Government of India for the year 1964. A monthly allotment of 10,16 tonnes of wheat was being allotted to the State by the Government of India and this allotment has been continued. This is being distributed through Co-operative Societies and Fair Price Shops functioning all over the State.